Street, beat and respectability: the culture and self-image of the late Victorian and Edwardian policeman

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Global sport in the suburbs: the Regent Street Polytechnic's sports facilities at Chiswick, 1888–1938


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Bowling alone or bowling along?
The Routledge companion to Britain in the twentieth century

Anti-urban or pro-town? The continuing popularity of suburban living in twentieth century England

The American contribution to the urban sociology of race relations in Britain from the 1940s to the early 1970s

Recent suburbanisation in Britain: implications

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Cities, suburbs, countryside

Creare il nuovo cittadino modello: governi e politichi abitativi nella Gran Bretagna del primo dopoguerra

A social history of Milton Keynes: middle England / edge city

Topham, Mirabel Dorothy (1891–1980)

Sangster, Vernon Edmund (1899–1986)

Joseph Coral (1904–1996)

Critchley, Alfred Cecil (1890–1963)

Suburban century: social change and urban growth in England and the USA

‘Ni ville ni campagne: le banlieu et l’évolution sociale en Angleterre depuis 1945’ / ‘Neither town nor country: suburbanisation and social change in postwar England’

The Ford Foundation and the Centre for Environmental Studies

Suburban paradox? Planners’ intentions and residents’ preferences in two new towns of the 1960s: Reston, Virginia and Milton Keynes, England

A bit of a flutter

Suburbia and party politics

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The suburban aspiration in England since 1919

A century of amusement machines: gaming in the twentieth century
Introduction to special issue of Contemporary British History, 'Planning, politics and housing in Britain'

A note on sources for book 2, chapter 8

Working class women's experiences of moving to new housing estates in England since 1919

Technology, social change, and the planning of a post-industrial city: a case study of Milton Keynes

Open University audio cassette 2571, side B,'Milton Keynes', for AT 308, Cities and Technology

Invincible green suburbs, brave new towns: social change and urban dispersal in postwar England

Community and association in Milton Keynes

Suburbanisation and social change in England and North America, 1870-1970

Gambling, "the fancy", and Booth's role and reputation as a social investigator

Paperback History (review article) 'New books focusing on the working class'

The revival of the state lottery in Britain

A bit of a flutter: popular gambling and English society, c. 1823-1961

A bit of a flutter: off-course ready-money betting in England, 1853-1961

Playing the system: the world of organised street betting in Manchester, Salford and Bolton, 1880-1939

Bookmaker, bribery and the betting tax

The London Labour Party and the LCC between the wars

This chapter will explore aspects of the self-image of the late Victorian and Edwardian policeman. Primarily, we are concerned with the relationship between self-discipline, self-help, and self-respect, as measured against those who had fallen by the wayside: the... We use cookies to make interactions with our website easy and meaningful, to better understand the use of our services, and to tailor advertising. For further information, including about cookie settings, please read our Cookie Policy. By continuing to use this site, you consent to the use of cookies. Got it.

The Victorian age began as an age of realism, in literature and art, and of nationalism and romanticism in music and culture. By the end of the century, however, the high noon of Victorian culture was starting to give way to more disturbing developments - the disintegration of musical tonality, the emergence of abstract art, the eruption of the 'primitive' into cultural styles and the arrival of modernism onto the artistic scene. Even as late as the end of the century, academic art education was still based on these principles, rigidly enforced by professors who rejected any form of innovation and continued to exert a powerful influence on the world of art exhibitions and art criticism. Bourgeois respectability was triumphing over artistocratic licentiousness and plebeian immorality.
Talk of “Victorian respectability” always compliments the present at the expense of the past. The repressed (and therefore respectable) Victorian, like the conformist suburbanite in 1950s America, serves as proof of modern enlightenment. Our creativity and self-expression are no longer, such memes tell us, constrained by the inhibiting regimes of respectability that once prevailed in bygone dark ages. The repressed Victorian and the conformist suburbanite of Eisenhower’s America are similar ideas. Both look forward to the current year, and both locate an era in the past that we have overcome. Late Victorian into Modern. Edited by Laura Marcus, Michèle Mendelssohn, and Kirsten E. Shepherd-Barr. Print Publication Date This chapter expands the concept of the urban by bringing it in relation to hyperspace (the idea of a fourth dimension) and hypostatization (the process of converting abstractions into physical objects), showing how these notions inflected literary representations of the metropolis and gave them a precarious physicality. London by the end of the century was an ambiguous site, at once abstract and material, as shown by writers like Wells, Conrad, Madox Ford, Edwin A. Abbott, Arthur Morrison, Arthur Machen, and Thomas Burke. Victorian Literature and Culture, Vol. 45, Issue. 02, p. 395. CrossRef. Google Scholar. McCracken, Scott 1990. Restraint, self-control, consciousness of evil and sin were indispensable to man in his pursuit of total perfection. Puritanism gave the indispensable basis of conduct and self-control, the platform upon which the perfection aimed at by Greece can come into bloom. (Culture, and Anarchy, , pp. 96, xxxvi, 92, ch. IV). But England had been wrong in making Puritan Hebraism primary and Hellenism secondary. Grant Allen, the greatest of the late-Victorian rebels, made the point:“What an extraordinary insight into character you have! I cried. “You seem to divine what everybody’s action will be under given circumstances.” Character determines action, she said]